



Symphony Hall Is Graduation Scene for 338

Doctor Compton And C. D. Howe Deliver Commencement Talks

Destined to serve the nation in the Army and Navy and in essential war industries, Technology's Class of 1943 was graduated at the Institute's 76th graduation exercises, held February 1, in Symphony Hall, Boston. This year's class, working under an accelerated academic program, left the Institute four months earlier than the traditional graduation day.

More than 98 per cent of the graduating class had been placed before graduation. Nearly half will receive commissions in the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps, while the remainder will go into war industry. In the field of technical activities, aeronautical engineering leads, with the electrical equipment industry a close second. The machinery, petroleum and chemical industries followed, and a large group go into positions in the vital rubber industry. Another group will go into shipbuilding and metallurgy, and others will enter the graduate school for specialized training.

The Commencement address was given by the Honorable Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, who was graduated from the Institute in 1907.

Diplomas Awarded

In the presence of nearly 2,000 relatives and friends, Governor Leverett Saltonstall, high ranking Army and Navy Officers, Mayor Tobin of Boston, and Mayor Corcoran of Cambridge, and members of the Institute's Corporation, members of the graduating class received their diplomas from Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute. Mem-

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Howe Congratulates Seniors: McNutt Praises M.I.T. Alumni

The Honorable Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission delivered the Baccalaureate address at the Baccalaureate Service for Technology's Class of 1943 held at Symphony Hall, Boston, on Sunday, January 31. The Reverend Carl Heath Kopf, of the Mount Vernon Church in Boston delivered the invocation.

Mr. McNutt, in the introduction of his speech, described in part the wartime conditions at Technology, and acknowledged the Seniors' efforts to finish their studies under the accelerated program made necessary by the war. He continued as follows:

"It is not surprising that the Institute has been called upon to play an important role in the war effort, or that it has accepted all the responsibilities placed upon it, for the ideal of public service has been one of its intrinsic qualities since the day of its foundation by William Barton Rogers during the Civil War.

"In this war, where technological superiority spells the difference between defeat and victory, the United States prizes more highly than ever its great technological institutions. Nowhere in the country, except in such great educational centers of research as this, is there a comparable reserve of Scientific Manpower, of new technological ideas, of laboratory facilities. In normal times, such institutions contribute to the education of our people, to the operation of our industrial economy, and the increase of scientific knowledge. In time of war, they contribute incomparably to the fight for victory.

"Your country knows, for ex-

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T.C.A. Pledges Are Due And Payable To Cashier

Those men that have pledged their support to the T.C.A. drive are reminded that their pledges were due yesterday and are now late. It is imperative that these pledges be paid at once according to Mr. Wallace Ross. It is only through these pledges and those already paid that the T.C.A. will be able to continue to maintain its many services for the benefit of those associated with the Institute. The T.C.A. requests that those men who have not yet paid their pledges through some oversight kindly attend to this at once.

Rogers Awards Made To Four Tech Students

President Compton Makes Presentations At Special Ceremony

William Barton Rogers Awards of \$300, which are given annually in memory of the founder and first president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in recognition of high scholarship, character, and leadership in student affairs, were presented to four Technology seniors yesterday afternoon.

The recipients were Frank E. Briber, Jr., Denver, Colorado; Clinton C. Kemp, Cambridge, Mass.; Robert W. Maxwell, Braintree, Mass.; and Kenneth R. Wadleigh, Clifton, N. J.

Presentation of the awards was made by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, in a special ceremony attended by the Faculty Committee on Undergraduate Scholarships, of which Dean Harold E. Lobdell is Chairman, and the heads of the academic departments in which the students are studying.

The Honorable Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, a graduate from Technology in the Class of 1907, delivered the Commencement address at the war-time midwinter graduation of Technology's Class of 1943, the first class to graduate a full term ahead of schedule.

Congratulating the Seniors on successful completion of their courses, Mr. Howe stated that an Institute degree is universally accepted as a certificate of competence and a guarantee of integrity, and warned the graduates that it would be their responsibility to see that they do nothing that will in any way lessen the prestige that attaches to a degree from Technology.

A partial text of his speech follows:

"You are leaving the Institute at a time when your welcome, either into the armed services, or into industry, can be guaranteed. I know of many acute shortages, such as shortages of steel, rubber, petroleum, nickel and copper, but there is no shortage so acute as the shortage of technically trained young men. Those of you who are physically fit have entered, or probably will enter, the armed services, in the activities of which your technical training can and will be used to the full.

"No doubt, many of you, for reasons of physical condition or specialized training, will find your place in war research, or war industry. If so, you will enter an industrial activity moving at a higher tempo than ever before in history.

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Permanent '43 Officers Named

Childerhose Elected Pres.; Kemp, Vice-Pres.

The permanent officers of the class of 1943 were announced during Senior Week, at which time they took part in various functions. The permanent president of the class is S. Richard Childerhose, who was also the class president during his

Clinton C. Kemp, was announced Junior and Senior years.

as the permanent secretary of the class. Kemp last year served as the president of the Technology Christian Association.

The three marshals of the class were announced at the same time. They were George C. Marakas, John F. Tyrrell, and James A. Malloch. These men directed the graduates on to the stage at the commencement exercises. Marakas was the chairman of the elections committee during his senior year, while Tyrrell was General Manager of The Tech, and Malloch represented the class of '43 on the Institute Committee.

Report 465 Books Given In Victory Book Campaign

Mrs. Horace S. Ford, wife of the treasurer of the Institute, expressed satisfaction yesterday on the success of Technology's part in the Cambridge Victory Book Campaign. Over five hundred books, including ninety-four pocket size volumes, are on hand at present, while 385 regular-sized books and eighty of the smaller editions have already been delivered.

Mr. William Jackson, director of the Information Office, reports that the piles of books in his office demonstrate well the success of the campaign. All books are to be turned in to him.

Army officials report that the most popular books with men are mystery, detective, adventure, and western fiction. However, it is hoped that many of Technology's technical volumes will be donated in the campaign, as there is a great need for them in the increasing educational specialization of today's Army.

Mr. Jackson has announced that the Coop has promised to donate approximately two hundred books on an unannounced technical subject, which will be by far the largest single contribution to date. The books, a fairly recent edition, have been somewhat outdated in some chapters by a new revised issue of the same textbook. However, they are entirely adequate for the purposes for which they will be used.

Book campaign officials have also expressed a desire for best sellers of the last ten years, especially Book of the Month and Literary Guild selections. Though not as popular as the mystery and adventure fiction, this division of reading is extremely popular with our armed forces.

Mrs. Ford stated recently that the drive will continue until sometime in March. It is hoped many more books will be donated than have already been donated, all of which are requested to be in good condition.

E.R.C. Flying Reserves Are Being Called Up

The Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve Corps, flying crew, has been called to active duty as of February 1, 1943, it was announced yesterday by Professor John D. Mitsch, M.I.T. Armed Service Representative, and all members may expect to be inducted within the next six weeks.

Army Announces Plans For College Students In E.R.C. And Others

Most Students Face Active Duty By June Regardless Of Status

The Institute has been notified by the Headquarters of the First Service Command in Boston that active duty orders are now being prepared for students eligible for call under provisions of the Army Specialized Training Program. The details of this program as issued by the First Service Command follow. Certain Paragraphs which do not concern students at the Institute have been omitted.

1. Commanding generals of service commands are charged with the responsibility of calling Enlisted Reserve Corps students to active duty under the following provisions:

a. Enlisted Reserve Corps, unassigned:

- (1) Paragraph regarding medical students omitted
- (2) Paragraph regarding premedical students omitted
- (3) Paragraph regarding medical and premedical students omitted
- (4) **Senior (fourth-year) students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps (non-ROTC)** who are pursuing approved technical engineering courses will continue in an inactive status until graduation or upon the completion of the first full semester or substantially corresponding academic period that begins in 1943, whichever is earlier. Those selected at the completion of their basic military training for further technical training will be detailed for such instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program.
- (5) **Junior (third-year) students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps (non-ROTC)** who are pursuing approved technical engineering courses will continue in an inactive status until the end of the first full semester or substantially corresponding academic period that begins in 1943, and will then be called to active duty. Those selected at the completion of their basic military training for further technical training will be detailed for such instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program.
- (6) **Junior (third-year) students** who are pursuing approved technical engineering courses and are not members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps will, if inducted prior to the end of the first full semester or substantially corresponding academic period that begins in 1943, be placed on inactive duty while continuing such technical engineering courses until the end of that semester or period. They will then be called to active duty. Those selected at the completion of their basic military training for further technical training will be detailed for such instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program.
- (7) **Sophomore (second-year) students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps:**
 - a. Those who are pursuing approved technical engineering courses will continue in an inactive status until the end of the first full semester or substantially corresponding academic period that begins in 1943, and will then be called to active duty. Those selected at the completion of their basic military training for further technical training will be detailed for such instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program.
 - b. All who are attending essentially military colleges or universities designated by the War Department as MC colleges will continue in an inactive status until the end of the first full semester or substantially corresponding academic period that begins in 1943, and will then be called to active duty. Those selected at the completion

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President Compton Speaks On War's Effect On College Men

In his valedictory address to the Class of 1943, at the Commencement exercises held Monday, February 1, in Symphony Hall, President Karl T. Compton spoke of the problems of the war, their effect upon the lives of young college men, and of the prospects after the war in the period of readjustment to a normal national life.

President Compton started his address by reminding the Seniors that:

"You are graduating a full term ahead of normal schedule. From now on, till victory is won, it is clear that the Institute must proceed at a fully accelerated pace, with classes scheduled clear around the calendar. You are therefore the last class, for the duration of the war, to have the privilege of education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under substantially normal conditions for the major portion of your course.

"While the Institute will continue to maintain its traditional high

standards for its academic degrees, the first priority in its educational activities is now given to its cooperation with the Army, Navy and Manpower Commission in their tremendous programs for training the youth of these United States to serve their country in the most effective manner within their power. Fortunately for us, the type and fields of education to which our institution is dedicated coincide to a remarkable degree with the officially announced most urgent educational needs in this war effort. Consequently no changes in viewpoint or objectives will be required of us, but only changes in schedules and somewhat more concentrated emphasis on things most practical.

"This statement is true for those students who will be permitted to continue toward partial or full completion of requirements for our academic degrees. In a much exaggerated form it is also true for those students who may be detailed to us by the Army and Navy, not

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The Tech

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ACTIVITIES PROVIDE LEADERSHIP

"On the fighting front, it is a combination of youth and leadership which is necessary to win the day.

"In a very interesting way . . . this situation is paralleled on the technological front,"

So said Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission in the Baccalaureate address before the graduates of the class of 1943, and his words are true words.

We college students have been allowed to continue for as long as we have in school ostensibly to accumulate more technical knowledge valuable in the quest for the greater good. While accumulating this knowledge, however, we have another duty to perform, a duty which might easily be classified on a par in importance with knowledge. Our duty is to develop a sense of leadership, Mr. McNutt's second prerequisite for ultimate victory.

Mr. McNutt's is in strange contrast to Herr Schikleguber's attitude toward leaders, the usual "Der new order needs no leaders" attitude of repression. Unhappily, such has unwittingly been the feeling of many of the undergraduates in the Institute, with the tragic consequence that many student activities have been becalmed in the doldrums of non-support.

Montaigne once sagely remarked "By divers means men come to the same end." How? Well, listen.

Here in America we read with horror the tales of the systematic murders carried out by the Nazis, who first singled out the universities for emasculation by slaughtering the students—for the Nazis realized that these students would some day have risen to positions of leadership and become the principals of the revolt. Are we not accomplishing the same end (although to be sure we are not motivated by the same reasoning) when we willfully ignore the many opportunities for developing leadership presenting themselves for our exploitation? In short are we not unwittingly playing Hitler's game?

Extra-curricular activities are the keystone in any system for developing leadership in colleges. Here at the institute as well as on the campuses throughout the nation these activities are being ignored. Notwithstanding the fact that the students' attitude is not traceable to a spirit of pessimism at Technology our well-intentioned assiduous application to the books neglects entirely one of the fundamental functions of colleges.

We have youth. We must develop leadership and by supporting student activities can we best accomplish this objective.

ANOTHER IDOL BITES DUST

Public idols are a class of individuals who stand out or who are made to stand out above the crowd. Usually these idols have an especial forte, which, by virtue of its preeminence commands respect and admiration from all of us. Outside their forte, our idols lose brilliance and could walk unobserved among the pedestrians on any sidewalk.

We remember Mae West as a movie star but when Miss West professed to explain the intricacies of "Moral Rearmament", we switched from an attitude of adulation to one of quizzical indifference. We remember the brave exploits of the "Lone Eagle", and read avidly of his journey in the "Spirit of St. Louis". It was the first time we had ever heard of Le Bourget field, and we were romantically impressed. We even took his personal tragedy much to heart. But when he expressed his own ideas pretending to speak for all of us, we rebelled and repudiated our hero, for he didn't.

The harrowing experiences undergone by Captain Eddie Rickenbacker on his Pacific tour made us elevate him in our estimation. Rick, too, was one of our original "aces" in the first World War. We thought he was a regular hero, but then he began to overstep the idol's realm and he, too, professed to speak for a multitude whom he did not represent. He has hit out viciously against the very men he claims for his support, attempting to drive a wedge between labor on the one hand and the army on the other, forgetting that the soldiers were originally workers, and that their interests are common interests.

We respect Rick's views as an individual. We may not agree. But as an idol, Rick has toppled heavily for we rejected him strenuously when he pretended to speak for all of us, for he doesn't.

McNutt's Speech

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ample, that every naval constructor now in active service has done three years of graduate work in your institution after graduating from Annapolis. Technology alumni include the chief aeronautical engineers for the Army and Navy, innumerable test pilots, and the engineer in charge of the construction of the Alcan Highway, that great cooperative link across Canada between the United States and Alaska. As though in preparation for these services, you pioneered in founding your department of aeronautics, your department of chemical engineering, and your department of electrical engineering. As Federal Security Administrator I have had occasion to learn that it was with you that consistent, specialized courses in sanitary engineering and in public health engineering first began.

"In addition to the great numbers who are fighting in strategic positions on the industrial front, nearly 4 thousand of your widespread alumni are at present in the armed services of the United States. This list lengthens each month. Some are admirals and generals; but all ranks include your graduates. Some have already given their lives. Some are missing. Some, we know, have been made prisoner. To all, we pay tribute.

"I wonder, by the way, whether we shall ever learn of the reaction of one group of your alumni on the occasion of a recent visit which they received from another alumnus. I refer to one of the alumni clubs which, when last heard of, was quite active—your alumni club in Japan. I wonder whether they enjoyed the visit which they received not so long ago from their old friend General James H. Doolittle, of the class of 1924. General Doolittle is at present quite busy in Africa, but I have an idea that he does not consider his visits to his Japanese fellow-alumni to be at an end. Those alumni reunions, I think it can safely be said, have barely begun, and may be expected to be resumed at the earliest convenient opportunity. Convenient, that is, for General Doolittle.

"I do not mean, of course, to indicate that in the loyalty and patriotism of their alumni American technical schools differ from any other institutions of learning in this country. It so happens, however, that the technological contributions which they have made are of particular value at this time. And in varying ways, the country has shown its appreciation of this fact. To a greater extent than is the case in institutions of other kinds, your graduates are instantaneously welcomed, whether in uniform or not, into employment in the precise fields which they have prepared themselves to enter. Only today's graduates in architecture, I suspect, may find themselves designing objects and structures slightly different in character from those with which they had originally expected to concern themselves. But their work, too, is cut out for them in advance.

"Furthermore, you have been relatively unaffected, so far, by Selective Service. In contrast to the last war, it has been a recognized national policy in this conflict to maintain, expedite and increase the education of young men and women in the sciences, engineering and medicine. If we were to know certainly that the crisis of this war would be passed in 12 or 18 months, sound policy would dictate calling out from our educational institutions every available man to hasten the ultimate victory. A greatly protracted war would force us, perhaps, to similar action. At the present time we are taking every possible advantage of our ability to continue the training which provides our industries and armed forces with the needed technical talent."

Inst. Comm. Agenda

The agenda for the Institute Committee meeting to be held next Thursday is:

1. Moved that the budget of the M.I.T. Bridge Club be approved.
2. Moved that the report of the Senior States Committee be accepted.

Howe's Address

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Research is being rushed forward in every direction. Application of research is being carried on at a pace that would be considered reckless, were it not for the urgency of wartime demands. Under the lash of necessity, developments which in normal times would take years, are being compressed into months. By far the majority of wartime inventions have a peace time application, and the post-war world will reap these fruits of war in the form of new industries, and new improvements in our standard of living.

"Those of us who are concentrating on war production are hardly in a position to predict industrial developments of the post-war period, but certain probabilities are obvious. For example, in the field of light metals, aluminum and magnesium will be obtainable, in tremendous volume, at probably half their pre-war cost. Rapid strides are being made in the manufacture and use of plastics, and many new chemical war plants can be converted readily to that industry. Synthetic rubber, that can be specially made for special purposes, will be a factor, as will abundant quantities of high octane gasoline. The combination of these factors certainly indicates radical new designs for the post-war automobile.

More spectacular still will be developments in aviation. Since the war began, Trans-Atlantic and Trans-Pacific aviation has become a commonplace. Radio detection instruments, developed for war purposes, when applied to air transport probably will remove present disabilities arising from weather and fog conditions. The pressure cabin, now being used in fighter aircraft for high altitude work, will be incorporated in transport planes, enabling flights at high altitude without discomfort to passengers. A tremendous expansion in the field of transportation by air is a certainty. Those familiar with the advances in science now being applied to modern warfare can foresee many types of development, quite as spectacular as the two I have mentioned, and equally important to post-war living. I cannot be at all pessimistic about the task of post-war reconstruction. I only wish that I could have your opportunity to take an active part in rebuilding the post-war world. I am sure that you will build a better world than the one we have known,

a world in which peace and freedom will be the heritage of all, and in which aggression and domination will have no part.

"Recent news from the combat areas has been encouraging. We have all been thrilled at the story of the meeting in North Africa of two of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied nations accompanied by their military and naval advisers. We all admire the courage of the two great leaders who held their meeting in a place that was enemy territory only a few weeks ago, for the purpose of planning the campaigns of the current year. If published reports that issued from the meeting do not tell us when the war will end, those reports tell us very definitely how the war will end.

"It seems to me that there is a spirit of optimism abroad, looking to an early end to the war, that is quite unwarranted. The history of the war to date tells of the story of many masterly withdrawals on our side, but of few spectacular victories. As President Roosevelt stated recently, "We are passing from the defensive to the offensive. Last year we stopped them, this year we intend to advance." Even so, it must be apparent to all that in this mechanical war, long lines of supply present grave problems. Long lines of supply will be inevitable from now on. The great need at the moment is for ships and more ships, both naval and merchant — and for planes and more planes, both fighting and transport. We have built up vast armies, furnished with all the equipment required by modern armies. We have ahead of us the task of building up transportation by sea and by air to meet all the many problems associated with adequate supplies for our fighting men. Our output of ships and aeroplanes is growing month by month, and growing rapidly. But the destructive power of the enemy submarine is as great as ever, and continues to menace our lines of supply. The numbers of enemy submarines are increasing month by month, and each new batch is faster and better armed than the last. Losses of shipping continue at an appalling rate, and while new ship tonnage is now being built at a rate faster than tonnage is being sunk, the margin must be widened quickly and largely to enable our growing armies abroad to have the needed support.

"Therefore, I urge you, who are now entering on your active war duties not to think of a quick and easy victory, but to settle down to a long hard struggle. You will not be faced with the frustration of defensive warfare that has been the lot of part of our Canadian army that has already served abroad for more than three years, but I think that you will have ample time to play a great part in this war to preserve civilization. I wish to every one of you a grand war career and a safe return to peacetime pursuits."

Do you know:—

Who's Who in the Institute?

The Tech offers an excellent opportunity for Freshmen and members of all classes to meet the people who run Technology. By getting stories from them men are brought into personal contact with both professors and members of the administration. A chance is also offered to meet the leading undergraduates.

For further information apply at room 3 of Walker Memorial after 5:00 P.M. any Monday or Thursday.

Who's Who in Boston?

The Advertising Department of The Tech offers an opportunity for all students to meet the business men of Boston. These contacts have often proved very useful in later life. For complete information about this Department, apply at Room 305 Walker Memorial any weekday afternoon.

Relay Team Takes Mile Event In Millrose Games

Hall, Bailey, Bryant And Meny Make Up Victorious Quartet

Triumphing over Colgate, Pennsylvania and Columbia the Beaver underman copped their heat in Millrose games at New York last week with a time of 3:29. This was the only event in which mentor Oscar Hedlund entered anyone but the team which was composed of Ed Hall, Dave Bailey, Arthur Bryant, and Bob Meny made a very creditable showing. The Tech runners were the only New England school to bring home a victory from the competition which is the largest indoor meet of the winter season. The times of the other relays were as follows:

Won by St. Johns of Brooklyn (Borowski, Jones, Campbell and MacDowell); second, Rhode Island State; third, Syracuse; fourth, Williams. Time 3:27.2.

Won by U. S. Military Academy (Rogers, Burgen, McMullin, and Morris); second, U. S. Naval Academy. Time 3:26.2.

Won by Notre Dame (Jones, Tupta, Lundergan, and Fehlig); second, New York University; third, Dartmouth, fourth, Harvard. Time 3:26.

Won by Ohio State (Durpe, Jones, Collins, Owen); second, Georgetown; (Fordham disqualified for dropping baton). Time 3:25.9.

Won by Villanova (Giuda, McCarthy, Di Carlo, O'Sullivan); second, Holy Cross; third, Boston College; fourth, Manhattan. Time 3:24.6.

Won by Midshipmans School, Columbia University (Brickett, Wills, Storli, Jennings); second, Manhattan Beach Coast Guard; third, 329th Ordinance Motor Transport Company, Ft. Meade, Md., fourth, Camp Upton. Time 3:36.3.

At the same meet Cornelius Warmerdam, the California School-leacher, vaulted over fifteen feet again while his nearest competitors were able to reach but thirteen feet six inches. In the classic Wanamaker mile Gil Dodds of the Boston A.A. was nosed out in a surprise finish by Earl Mitchell of Indiana University. Greg Rice, the Notre Dame Alumnus had no difficulty in chalking up his 57th straight victory in the two mile run with a time of 9:02.2.

According to Al Almeida manager of the track team the following schedule has been planned so far for the coming term:

Saturday, February 13, B.A.A. games.

Saturday, Februar 20, vs. Brown at Providence.

Monday, February 22, N.E.A.A.U. meet at Tufts.

Saturday, February 27, Winter Indoor Interclass Meet.

Saturday, March 6, I.C.4A.. Indoor Meet at New York.

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Dr. Compton's Speech

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as candidates for degrees but for special training along technical lines of great importance for the effective prosecution of the war. Even these special students will be securing their education along the same basic lines for which they might have come to us in peacetime.

"I should like to concentrate this morning on just one aspect of the situation which I know to be troubling many young graduates at this time. Some of them feel bewildered and discouraged. They have been working hard to secure a training which will be the basis of a hoped-for useful and happy career, and now they see this career buried in the debris of the world upheaval. Such feelings are no disgrace; they are more likely to come to persons who have a clear and intense objective in life than to persons whose careers are as yet undirected. They are more likely to come to students in a professional school, for example than to other types of students whose careers are not yet directed and who therefore can be more easily diverted to the unexpected requirements of a new situation. They may wonder, 'What's the use? Through no fault of mine, I've been let down.' I hope that what I have to say this morning will be of help to any who have thoughts or worries in this direction.

"Let me therefore direct our thoughts toward the future, as is proper at a ceremony named 'Commencement.' Looking to the future is a characteristic of youth and vigor. When a man begins to think more of the past than of the future, it is a sign that he is a 'has been.' When a man's thoughts are mostly directed into the past, his career, as

Frosh Choose Elective M.S. Or Sport for PT2

Men Choosing Sports Must See Mr. McCarthy Before February 15

The freshmen class has been given its choice of an elective hour of military or a regular sport in place of the required hour of physical training.

Those choosing one of the regular sports must report to Mr. H. P. McCarthy, Walker Memorial Gym, by Monday, February 15, 1943. Attendance will be required in these sports until April 10, 1943. Those choosing the regular hour of physical training and calisthenics will also report at this time.

Men who desire to take the elective hour of military science instruction and who indicated this preference on their cards at registration yesterday morning will do nothing further until April 1st, 1943. At this time they will report on the drill field at the time specified in their schedules. They will continue to do this one day each week until the end of the term in May 1943.

Dr. Kettering has remarked, is likely to be like that of a man driving an automobile while facing backwards,—he doesn't get very far, and he usually gets into trouble. While a person may find some comfort in thinking about past associations and experiences, or profit by analyzing the reasons for past mistakes, and while all his past is the foundation on which his future must be built, it is only the possibilities of the future that give any significance to our further existence.

"So let us take a look ahead today. But first, let me point out that there are several ways of looking ahead. One is simple curiosity; this is a sign of intelligence. Another is worry; this indicates weakness and lack of decision. Still another is planning; this, if combined with

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Army Plans

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of their basic military training for further technical training will be detailed for such instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program.

c. All other Enlisted Reserve Corps students will be called to active duty at the end of the current semester or substantially corresponding academic period, and upon completion of basic training, will be eligible for selection for training under the Army Specialized Training Program or for other military duty. No orders will be given to such students to report on a date prior to two weeks after the completion of the students' first academic quarter, term, or semester, terminating after December 31, 1942.

b. Enlisted Reserve Corps—ROTC students:

(1) (a) Second-year advanced senior-division ROTC students who are members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be called to active duty upon the initiation of the Army Specialized Training Program in the institution which they are attending. They will continue in school until graduation, provided graduation occurs prior to June 30, 1943. They will be detailed to their respective branch service schools and will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps in the appropriate branch upon completion of an appropriate basic course of instruction of three months' duration.

(b) Arrangements will be made by the War Department for the voluntary induction of those second-year advanced senior-division ROTC students who are not members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps. Instructions will be issued. Upon their induction, the procedure prescribed above for those who are members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be followed.

(2) (a) First-year advanced senior-division ROTC students who are members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be called to active duty upon the initiation of the Army Specialized Training Program in the institution which they are attending. They will remain in school until the end of the first full semester or substantially corresponding

(Continued on Page 4)

Bettes Named Hockey Captain

Varsity Award Received By Kaneb

Dick Bettes, left wing and star performer of this season's Beaver hockey squad was elected captain of that team for the remainder of the current campaign and next year's schedule at a banquet held by the team on January 29. Bettes replaces Fred Kaneb, stellar defenseman, who led this year's squad, and who was chosen by the team to receive the Varsity Club award in recognition of his outstanding play in the Beaver cause. Principal speaker at the banquet, which was held at the Smith House on Memorial Drive, was Paul Sweeney, Boston Bruin scout and former member of the Chicago Blackhawks. Coach George Owen and assistant coach "Frenchy" La Croix also spoke to the members of the squad.

Captain-elect Bettes has played two years of varsity hockey, having filled the left wing slot on the first line since his sophomore year. He did not see action until late this season because of a jaw injury but his return marked the turning point of the season for the squad. In the contest against the Boston University terriers in which Bettes returned to play the Tech pucksters avenged a previous defeat by dishing out a 7-2 beating to their opponents. Bettes who is studying Mechanical Engineering was equipment manager of the Athletic Association last year and is a member of the Tau Beta Pi and Scabbard and Blade.

According to Fran Carey the team will hold a practice session this Wednesday morning at 7:00 A.M. in the Boston Arena in preparation for the second term schedule. A practice contest is slated for Thursday afternoon at 6:00 P.M. in the Boston Skating Club against the Lincoln Mohawks so both freshman and varsity members of the team are urged to report. A tentative game is being planned with the New Hampshire Wildcats for the last week of February in the Boston Arena.

Graduation

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of the Reserve Officers Training Corps who, because of the accelerated program, will not receive their commissions until they have completed further instruction at their respective branch Service or officer candidate schools, stood, saluted, and answered "here, Sir." when Major Jerome L. Spurr called the roll. Colonel Edward W. Putney, Head of the Department of Military Science at the Institute, returned the salute of each man as he stood at attention.

The valedictory address, which appears elsewhere in this paper, was delivered by Dr. Compton, following which degrees were awarded to the 338 graduates. Degrees awarded included 329 bachelors of science, and nine bachelors of architecture.

Awards

Among the candidates for degrees was Miss Elizabeth McMillin of Boston, who received the degree of bachelor in architecture and who was awarded the American Institute of Architects Medal and the Rotch Prize. The only other woman to receive a degree in this class was Gloria A. Kay of Fitchburg, who was awarded the degree of bachelor of science in Biology and Public Health. Other prizes awarded were the Alpha Rho Chi Medal to Franklin D. Mabbett of Madison, Wisc.; and the American Bureau of Shipping Prize to Carleton F. Bryant, Jr. of Searsport, Maine. Clinton C. Kemp, although a fifth-year student in Chemical Engineering and who, therefore, was not a candidate for a degree, won the Roger Defriez Hunneman Prize.

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MIT DINING SERVICE

Army Plans (Continued from Page 3)

academic period that begins in 1943, after which they will receive military training in replacement training centers in lieu of that normally given during the second-year advanced course. Those selected after the successful completion of this training for further technical training will be detailed for instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program. Others, after the successful completion of this basic military training, and the satisfactory termination of any further authorized instructions will be sent to appropriate officer-candidate schools, and upon successful completion will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

- (b) Arrangements will be made by the War Department for the voluntary induction of those first-year advanced senior-division ROTC students who are not members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps. Instructions will be issued. Upon their induction, the procedure prescribed above for those who are members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be followed.

(3) Paragraph regarding medical students omitted . . .

(4) Paragraph regarding premedical students omitted . . .

c. Army Air Forces—Enlisted Reserve Corps aviation cadets:

- (1) Enlisted Reserve Corps students in this category will be called to active duty according to instructions to be issued by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

d. Enlisted Reserve Corps—Electronics Training Groups:

- (1) Enlisted Reserve Corps students in this category will be called to active duty under instructions to be issued.

- (2) Normally, Enlisted Reserve Corps students, unassigned group, will be ordered to active duty fourteen days after the completion of the first academic quarter, term, or semester terminating after December 31, 1942, or as soon thereafter as practicable with due regard to the avoidance of congestion in reception centers. Each reservist ordered to active duty under this directive will be dispatched, after processing at a reception center, to a replacement training center of the Services of Supply or Army Ground Forces as part of current quotas. Those students who have undergone training in a senior unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps will be assigned to a replacement training center of the branch in which they received this training. The orders issued to a student calling him to active duty will direct him to appear at the reception center with a transcript of his college academic and ROTC records for presentation to the classification officer.

- (3) Enlisted Reserve Corps students will be called to active duty by the commanding general of the service command in which the individual records of enlistment are filed.

- (4) Thirty days, or as soon thereafter as practicable, prior to the issuance of any order calling to active duty Enlisted Reserve Corps students in a particular college or university having students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps who indicated in writing at the time of their enlistment a preference for the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, the names of such students will be forwarded to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Naval Annex, Washington, D. C., with a statement that they are eligible for discharge from the Enlisted Reserve Corps, for the purpose of enlisting in the service of their indicated choice. In no case will an Enlisted Reserve Corps student

who indicated at enlistment a preference for service in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, be ordered to active duty before such service has had an opportunity to indicate whether he is acceptable to such service. Those not accepted for enlistment by the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard will be processed in the same manner as other Enlisted Reserve Corps students.

- (5) Definitions of terms used:

Parts a, b, c, d, e, and f, concerning medical and premedical students omitted . . .

- g. The terms "first-year advanced" and "second-year advanced" ROTC students refer to the status of the student at the beginning of the first semester beginning in 1943.

- h. A junior student in the Enlisted Reserve Corps who is pursuing an approved technical engineering course is defined as one who—

- (1) Is in the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

- (2) Is enrolled as a full-time student.

- (3) Is in good standing according to the prescribed standards of the institution which he attends.

- (4) Has completed 1/2 but not more than 3/4 of the courses required for undergraduate degrees in the scientific and specialized fields, listed in i. below.

- i. The following fields of training listed in Selective Service Bulletin No. 10 (amended December 14, 1942) as "Critical Occupations" are accepted under the Army Specialized Training Program as approved technical engineering courses:

- (1) Aeronautical engineers

- (2) Automotive engineers

- (3) Chemical engineers

- (4) Civil engineers

- (5) Electrical engineers

- (6) Heating, ventilating, refrigerating, and air-conditioning engineers

- (7) Mechanical engineers

- (8) Radio engineers

- (9) Chemists

- (10) Mathematicians

- (11) Meteorologists

- (12) Physicists, including astronomers

- (13) Psychologists

(Subsequent information received from the Army indicates that Metallurgical Engineers have been added to the above list.

Dr. Compton's Speech

(Continued from Page 3)

effort to carry out the plans, is the way to meet the future with a good chance of success. All of you are curious about what the future may hold in store for you; probably all of you have periods of worry; and all of you have more or less definite plans and hopes for the future. I hope that what I see ahead may be true and that the look at it today may help you to reach it.

Later he said, "In all this world

situation, I believe that you who are graduating from this institution are relatively fortunate, and that you have a greater incentive than most to win the war, win the peace and get on to your goal in life. This is because the fields in which you have chosen to secure training for your careers happen to be fields which will inevitably be rich in opportunity after the war. Let me illustrate by pointing out four factors in the situation.

"(1) I do not believe that our government will simply dump ten mil-

lion soldiers and sailors back into civil life to shift for themselves as soon as the war is over. Neither will the millions of employees in the war industries be simply thrown out of work. Such actions would create an unemployment and a political crisis that no government could stand. Therefore the government must plan to sponsor, directly or indirectly, some great program of useful employment to taper down the war mobilization and taper up into the ultimate normal business life of the country. The problem of publicly sponsored work will be not unlike that of the depression period ten years ago, but with two great advantages: first, the lessons and experiences of the last decade can guide us to make a better next attempt; second, the war will have created an enormous reservoir of deficiencies of products and facilities which the manpower of the nation can be mobilized to supply.

"(2) Industry will begin a tremendous job of re-tooling for production of civilian goods, and for the still more tremendous job of making and distributing the automobiles, radios, refrigerators, typewriters, civilian aircraft, carpets and hundreds of other articles whose production was stopped during the war and for which a huge demand will have accumulated.

"(3) To avoid danger of quick overproduction of old types of products, manufacturing concerns will bring entirely new types of products onto the market. A strong realization of the importance of technological progress was built up during the recent depression years; it was one of the good results of the depression. Now many companies have new products or new plans on the shelf ready to develop and introduce to the public after the war.

"(4) Most of the other nations of the earth will have suffered tremendous destruction of public works, transportation facilities, housing and all kinds of products and facilities. To replace these things will be an enormous job of reconstruction in which our nation will have to take an important part. For some of this reconstruction, plans are already being drawn."

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